

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of two topics related to the first chapter. They are theoretical frameworks and previous study.

#### **2.1 Theoretical Frameworks**

Discourse Analysis and Language Function are theories that are used as tools to analyze data in this study. Meanwhile, novel *Antologi Rasa* is used as the object of the study.

##### **2.1.1 Discourse Analysis**

Sometimes, we do not realize that we also use discourse analysis when we are communicating with others. Discourse can be defined as: (1) linguistic unit larger than sentence, or a stretch of language having the quality of unity; (2) language or code. Based on that explanation, McHoul (cited in Choyimah 2014, p.3) defines “discourse refers to connected speech or writing occurring at supra-sentential levels.” It means that discourse involving larger unit than a sentence in spoken utterances or written language. Meanwhile, Cook (1989) defines discourse as language, a communication between people by spoken utterance or written language which is the one that has the feeling of coherence and meaningfulness.

In brief, discourse is an interaction between people by spoken utterances or written language in specific context within social and culture framework.

Discourse analysis is an academic discipline studying how a discourse is constructed. When discourse constructed, it must inter-connected with each other. There are some experts that elaborate the definitions of discourse in many sides, such as Cook (1989) defines that discourse analysis is the search of what makes a discourse coherent. Brown and Yule (1996) state that discourse analysis is the study of how form of languages are used in communication. In other words, discourse is the units of analysis larger than sentence, the context dependence is context-bound, there is grammatical and ungrammatical sentence formed and the data is natural data.

### **2.1.2 Language Function**

According to Holmes (2005) Language function is how the language is used in the right way to reach its communicative purposes. In his book “Advertising as Multilingual Communication”, she defines five classifications of language functions which are:

1. Expressive language function

Expressive language function reports and expresses feelings, emotions, and attitudes of the addresser. Example: “I’m so mad at you.”

2. Directive language function

Directive language function is used for the purpose of offering advice, asking and recommendations. Example: “Close that book!”

### 3. Informational language function

Informational language function is used for the purpose of informing, reporting, describing, or asserting something. Example: “The capital city of Japan is Tokyo.”

### 4. Interactional language function

Interactional language function has the purpose to open, maintain, and finish contact between the addresser and addressee. Example: “How are you this past two year?”

### 5. Poetic language function

Poetic language function is related to the form of the message. The purpose is to communicate meaning through a code which could not otherwise be communicated. Example: poems.

In other hand, Cook (1989) synthesizes his idea about language functions in his book entitled “*Discourse*”. He explains theory of language functions proposed by Jacobson (1960) and further developed by Hymes (1962). According to Cook (1989), Language Function should be analyzed by firstly identifying 6 elements of communication or can be called macro functions, which are:

1. Addresser/addressor: the person creates the messages. Sometimes, this person is called the sender, the writer, or the speaker. E.g: presenter, news anchor.
2. Addressee : the person to whom the messages are addressed or sent. This person can also be called the hearer or

the reader who receive the message. E.g:  
audience, listener.

3. Channel : the medium by which the message is send between  
the addressee and the addressor. E.g: sound,  
telephone, paper, and many others.

4. Message Form : the particular grammatical and lexical choices of  
the message. E.g: *Change we believe in*.

5. Topic : the information which carried out in the message.  
E.g: politics, culture, etc.

6. Code : the language that is used in the communication.  
E.g: Javanese, Sundanese, etc.

7. Setting : the social or physical context, such as when and  
where the communication takes place. E.g: in the  
morning, at the school, etc.

After understanding the elements of communication (macro function), next  
is establishing the Language Function or can be called micro function. Jacobson  
(1960) proposed six types of language function, which are:

#### 1. Emotive Function

A language might function to communicate the inner state and  
emotions of a speaker. Example: 'Damn!'

## 2. Conative Function

A language can be used to direct others to do something. Example:

‘wash your face!’

## 3. Phatic Function

A language can be used to open communication in a certain situation.

Example: ‘Let’s start the class now’

## 4. Poetic Function

A language can be used as a medium to express feeling, interests, attitudes, and many others in the form of poetry. Example: *Fresh Outside. Healthy inside.* (YouC1000 advertising)

## 5. Referential Function

A language can be used for delivering information such as report, description, statement, or confirm and explaining something from addressor to addressee. Example: Mr. Joko Widodo is the seventh Indonesia’s president.

## 6. Metalinguistic Function

A language can be used for explaining another language. Example: English language that is explained by Javanese language.

In conclusion, language functions make languages have their own meaning and intention which is carried in the message with the certain condition and situation. And to make it clearly identified, language function should be seen from its context.

This study used a basic language functions theory based on Jacobson (1960) and further developed by Hymes (1962) as cited by Cook (1989) to be used as the main theory to do the analysis, because the theory is relevant with the object of research and appropriate to use to analyze the data of the study which is taken from conversation in novel *Antologi Rasa* by Ika Natassa.

### **2.1.3 Antologi Rasa by Ika Natasa**

*Antologi Rasa* is a novel with a very interesting story, character, and plot. The author is playing with the languages which prefer to metaphor such as sarcastic, hyperbolic, and sometimes used comical languages which lead to indecent. The story is telling about love inside a friendship between 1 girl and 2 boys. The interest part of the story is conflict between them, how they managed their feeling to each other and how finally they realized who their truly love is. The selection of themes that are interesting and focused on the relationship between man and women in the name of friendship in particular cases of sex, make the selection of words, phrases, and sentences frontal. Exploration style telling and narrative story that author used not only at conversance language, but also expression in style pronunciation. The author makes the ending of the story need to use reader's interpretation and understanding of what the actual message that the author wishes to convey in the whole story.

## 2.2 Previous Studies

There are two previous studies related to this study. The first previous study is taken from Dwi Suci Wulandari (2013) the title of her thesis is “*Language Function Analysis of the Dialogue Between Two Main Characters in The Kite Runner Novel*”. In her study, Dwi tried to figure out the types of language function in *The Kite Runner Novel*. This previous study has the same object with the present study which is from literary work in form of written text for finding the language function. It is also has the same objective of the study which is to find out the language function which in present study uses Novel *Antologi Rasa* by Ika Natassa.

The second previous study is taken from Muh. Hilman Irawan (2014) the title of his thesis is “*Language Function used by Bella Swan The Main Character of ‘New Moon’ Movie*”. In his study, Hilman used spoken language as his research object. The objective of his study is to find out elements of communication and the type of language function. Meanwhile, the second objective of his study has the same objective with present study, which is to find out the most dominant types of language function and provide reason of using a certain type of language function found in object of the study.

Both of the previous studies have significance to find out the language function that happen in each object of their studies. The differences of both are the first previous study used literary work in form of written language, meanwhile the second previous study used spoken language or utterances. Also the first study did not figure out the elements of communication as her objectives of the study since

she tends to explain her interpretation implied in her object study after figure out the language function.

The second previous study has the same theory that used for present study from Jakobson (1960) and further developed by Hymes (1962) as cited by Cook (1989) in his book entitled “*Discourse*” which tends to figure out the language function found and also to provide an interpretation implied in novel by Ika Natassa entitled *Antologi Rasa*.